

THE INDIANA STATE SENTINEL.

WILLIAM J. BROWN, Editor.
AUSTIN H. BROWN, Publisher.

WEEKLY.

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NO. 12.

INDIANA STATE SENTINEL:

A GAZETTE OF THE PEOPLE.
Office in the Sentinel Building,
North Side Washington, near Meridian St.

AUSTIN H. BROWN, PUBLISHER.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY EDITION
Is published every Wednesday and Saturday and Daily during the session of the Legislature, at
FOUR DOLLARS A YEAR, Invariably in Advance.

THE WEEKLY EDITION
Is published every Thursday, and is furnished to subscribers at the following very low rates:

One Copy, one year, \$2.00
Three Copies, one year, 5.00
Five Copies, one year, 8.00
Ten Copies, (in Clubs) one year, 15.00
One Copy, six months, 1.00
One Copy, three months, .50

The Money, in all cases, to accompany subscriptions.
Any person sending us a Club of Ten, with cash, at the rate of \$1.50 each, shall have a copy gratis for one year. For a greater number than ten, the gratuity will be increased in proportion.

All Post Masters are requested to act as Agents, and, as such, by a recent decision of the Department, they are authorized to frank letters for the benefit of subscribers.

All papers will be stopped at the end of the term paid for, unless the subscription is renewed, except to those with whom we have unsettled business accounts.
Drop Letters, addressed to this office, will not be taken out unless the postage is paid.

Transient Advertisements must be paid for when presented, or they will not appear.

No Anonymous Communication will receive attention at this office.

Advertisements must be handed in by 10 o'clock, A. M., on Tuesday and Friday, to insure insertion in the semi-weekly.

This Paper offers inducements to Advertisers equal to any other establishment in the State.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

We will advertise at the following rates in our respective weeklies:
Patent Medicines at \$150.00 per column.
Business Advertisements, 25.00 per q. col.

Legal and other advertising at 50 cents per square of 250 lines, for first insertion, and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion.

AUSTIN H. BROWN,
JNO. D. DEFREES.

INDIANAPOLIS, AUGUST 17, 1850.

County Treasurer's Election.

We understand that the election for County Treasurer, for Marion county, is yet unsettled. As many inquiries are made as to the condition of the matter, we have gathered the following facts in regard to the case, viz: By a careful count of the votes of the several townships, it is believed that J. M. Talbot has a majority of the votes given by the People. As the law provides in such cases, the County Auditor has been notified of the fact, and he, acting under the law, has called a meeting of the Board of County Commissioners, whose duty it is to decide who is entitled to the certificate of election. The Commissioners are required to meet for the purpose, on Monday the 26th inst.

We have received the first number of the Bluffton Banner, published at Bluffton, Wells county, Indiana. The editor says: "While our paper will be essentially democratic, believing as we do that those principles alone are calculated to perpetuate our liberties and happiness, it is our determination to avoid all those harsh epithets, and that despicable system of slang-whanging, so common with the political newspapers of the day. Our object will be to mete out 'equal and exact justice to all,' and, finally, to make the best family newspaper in northern Indiana."

Plank roads are doing wonders for the northern portion of our State, and in none more than the counties of Adams and Wells. We wish all success to the new paper and to the part of the country in which it is located. We helped to dig the stumps out of Indianapolis twenty-eight years ago, when we published a newspaper in a buckeye cabin some ten or fifteen feet square; and we think we know something of early times in a new country, and we have a fellow feeling for all editors under similar circumstances—if indeed there ever have been any akin to our own early history.

Kentucky Elections.

Glorious old Kentucky is about to resume her station in the democratic ranks. A year or two more will do the work. The prospect now is that she will be with us in 1852. The whole West should unite on the broad and National platform of Democracy. The Louisville Democrat says:

"It is now highly probable that the lower house in the next Legislature will be democratic. So far as heard from the changes are sufficient to make a tie, but more democratic gains have been made most likely. Whig won last as well as an account of stock, wind up, and get busy in this commonwealth. It has had its day and can't complain."

This convention business has made havoc of the whig party. Some of them increase the danger and tried to fall in with the current, but they did it with an ill grace. They higgled and wiggle themselves out of credit. Others went off at such an extravagant rate as to show the rest of mankind that they were acting an unusual part. The tricks were transparent. The people see that the whig politicians hated the convention, the new constitution, and, in fact, the whole business from beginning to end."

Missouri Elections.

The last St. Louis papers state, that so far as received, there are 38 whigs elected to the House and 12 to the Senate; 12 members of the House and one in the Senate, in favor of Mr. Benton, and 14 anti-Benton members of the House. About one half of the State heard from.

Our friend Jenks, of the Lafayette Courier, is mistaken in his statement, that Ellis and Spann are State Printers. He will see, on looking at the Journals of the last session, that Jacob P. Chapman, was elected the State Printer for the next three years. Dr. Ellis, he will also learn by the same Journals, was elected Auditor of State at the same session. Under the Constitution of the State of Indiana, no person can hold two lucrative offices at the same time, so that Dr. Ellis, if he has received the appointment of State printer from the Governor, (which we are informed by the Secretary of State is not the case) he must have vacated the office of Auditor.

The Cincinnati Commercial of Wednesday last says, that Mr. James Given is now out on a preliminary survey of a direct Railroad route to Indianapolis.

The Question Settled.

In a long course of Editorial life it has seldom fallen to our lot to enjoy a greater pleasure, in announcing a public event, than we experience to-day in announcing that which, if we could, we would spread over the whole country in a breath, the passage through the Senate of the Bill to settle the Texas Boundary Question. Considering this the most difficult of all the questions growing out of our Mexican acquisitions, and its adjustment as decisive of the early settlement of the remaining points of controversy, we confess to the uncommon degree of joy with which it fills us. Hail Liberty and Union and Domestic Peace! Hail Liberty and Union and every great interest of the country! Hail the return of the Government from its long aberration back to its just sphere of action and usefulness!

Our first feeling is certainly one of thankfulness to Providence for this important first step in the restoration of National harmony. Our next sentiment is one of high respect and gratitude towards those who have persevered with such unflinching resolution through this most trying struggle of the last six months, "unseparated," "uninterrupted." They have encountered great responsibility, and they have encountered it cheerfully; they have made great personal sacrifices—at least some of them—and they have made such sacrifices promptly, and with entire disregard of personal consequences. Distant, far distant be the day, when such patriotic efforts, sustained by such extraordinary ability and energy, will be forgotten by the people of the United States.

We do not undertake to recite the precise terms of the healing measure which has now passed, for we do not yet know them; and, in truth, we do not care to know them. It is enough for us that the bill was carried by the three-fifths of the votes of the Senate, confined to no section or party.

It is a happy circumstance that the bill was so wisely framed and matured as to subvert so many sectional prejudices and harmonize so many conflicting views; and we heartily congratulate Mr. Pearce on the success which has crowned his efforts. We feel justified also in congratulating the friends of the Administration that this happy adjustment has so speedily followed the wise and conciliatory recommendation of the President to Congress on this perplexing and menacing subject.

It now only remains that the great popular branch of the Legislature should follow up this noble work and complete it. We cordially trust they will do so. We fully believe that in a few days we shall be able to announce that this and other healing measures have become laws. That is the consummation most devoutly to be wished. Then, indeed, would this great and glorious Republic be once more

"Whole as the marble, founded as the rock,
As broad and general as the casing air."

The above is from the National Intelligencer, the avowed organ of the new administration, written in moments of exultation upon the passage of the Texas boundary bill. This healing measure passed by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Badger, Bell, Berrien, Bradbury, Bright, Cass, Clarke, Clemens, Cooper, Davis of Mass., Dawson, Dickinson, Dodge of Iowa, Douglass, Felch, Foote, Greene, Houston, John, Norris, Pearce, Phelps, Rusk, Underwood, Upham, Walker and Yates—20.
NAYS—Messrs. Atchinson, Baldwin, Barnwell, Benton, Butler, Chase, Davis of Miss., Darnall, Ewing, Hale, Hunter, Mason, Morton, Seward, Soule, Tappan, Underwood, Upham, Walker and Yates—20.

We do not think that the Intelligencer over-estimates its importance. Should it pass the House, and become a law, it will disperse the cloud of civil war which is gathering over our southern horizon. We confess that, from the first, we have been alarmed at the threatening aspect of things in that quarter. We may be called cowards. We know there are those who will say, "Let Texas try the issue, and the United States will whip her easier than she did the Mexicans." But those who talk so, are generally the men who have never met Mexicans or any one else in mortal combat. God forbid that we should ever have civil war, and when we are required to raise our arm to shed a brother's blood, we confess ourselves cowards.

But the most remarkable portion of the article, is that part where the editor speaks with "gratitude towards those who have persevered with such unflinching resolution, through this most trying struggle of the last six months, 'unseparated,' 'uninterrupted.' They have encountered great responsibility, and they have encountered it cheerfully, they have made great personal sacrifices—at least some of them—and they have made such sacrifices promptly and with entire disregard of personal consequences. Distant, far distant, be the day, when such patriotic efforts, sustained by such extraordinary ability and energy, will be forgotten by the people of the United States."

So speaks the whig organ, of the new administration. But to whom does he refer, when he speaks of Senators who have been struggling for this great measure for the last six months?—and to what measure? Not this particular bill, for it has only been before the Senate for a few days. He must refer to the compromise bill, recently defeated, when he alludes to those who struggled for that bill; not northern whig Senators! Mr. Cooper from Penn. was its only supporter from the northern whig ranks after Mr. Webster retired from the Senate. It met with no aid, no sympathy from the northern whig party or the whig press. They were for the President's plan, or more properly the plan of the Galpin cabinet, which would have involved the Government in a civil war with Texas; the South would have taken sides, and the whole country would have been disgraced in the eyes of the Christian world.

The present bill, with a slight variation in the boundary, which is better for Texas, was one of the features of the bill recommended by the committee of thirteen. The amount to be paid is the same, although the blank was not filled.

But we can tell our readers, who were the patriots that for six long months struggled "unseparated and uninterrupted" for this measure. From the North, we find such "patriots" as Cass, Dickinson, Whicombe, Bright, Douglass, Shields, Dodge of Iowa, Jones, Felch, Sturgeon, Bradbury, and Norris, all democrats. The democratic party have always been in favor of this settlement; but they have been opposed by whiggery; and but for the Presidential dispensation, which removed General Taylor, and dethroned the Galpin Cabinet, the measure would have been defeated.

But when President Fillmore repudiates the "Wil-mot," and with the immense patronage of the Government at his back, stretches forth his hand and touches the blighted and withered whig patriotism of the north, they are instantly made whole, the scales fall from their eyes, and they see things in their true light. May the whigs of Indiana be touched with the same healing wand, and may the leprosy of Sewardism, with which they are covered, be removed, and may they aid their whig President to consummate a series of measures which must restore harmony to the country. On the final passage of the bill are recorded the names of such northern whigs as Clarke and Greene of Rhode Island, Davis and Winthrop of Massachusetts, Smith of Connecticut,

Phelps of Vermont; whilst Dayton and Miller of New Jersey refused to vote. A change has come over the spirit of their dreams. We advise the Indiana whigs to repent "while it is yet day, and before the night cometh when no man can work."
"While the lamp holds out to burn,
The vilest sinner may return."
But remember the lamp will not always burn.

Hon. John Pettit.

The name of Mr. Pettit is announced in the Lafayette Courier as a candidate for Senator of the United States, and his claims strongly urged by that paper. This is right. We trust the local press will speak out in favor of their respective candidates, where they are disposed to do so. Our position has been taken in this matter, and that is not to favor the pretensions of any candidate until fairly nominated. We are decidedly in favor of a Legislative Convention of the democratic members determining who shall be the candidate of our party, and he who will not submit to this test will have our unequalled opposition, whether he lives in the south or the north, the east or the west. As Mr. Pettit has just been elected a delegate to the Constitutional Convention as the candidate of a democratic Convention, and from a county too where the democrats refused any amalgamation with the whigs, although his name was proposed to be placed upon a compromise ticket, we have no doubt he will still, as he has heretofore done, submit his claims in accordance with the usages of the democratic party. If nominated he will be our candidate. What say you, friend Jenks, to this?

We have also been requested to say that the Hon. Robert Dale Owen will submit his claims to a Convention of the democratic members of the Legislature as a candidate for United States Senator.

"The Pocket."

There is an anecdote remembered by many of our citizens of our old friend Basil Brown, at the time Van Buren was defeated for the Presidency in 1840 by such an overwhelming vote. A week after every Democrat but himself had given up all as lost, and when the counties heard from in Indiana were piling up their majorities mountain high, our old friend was asked to give it up. Never, said he, with a strong expression—never, till I hear from the Pocket! The "Pocket" Congressional District will have but two whig members of the Legislature this winter.

We copy the following description of the "Pocket" delegation to the Constitutional Convention, from the Evansville Journal, a whig paper:

"It must afford every citizen of 'the Pocket' gratification to reflect upon the representation of this region at the State Convention: There is no other portion of Indiana which will be represented in that important body by more ability and intelligence, than 'The Pocket,' as this southern section is termed. So far as we can learn, every man elected as Senator or County Delegate from this region, possesses all the ability necessary to fill his position with honor to himself and his constituents. The Senatorial delegate from Gibson, Judge Samuel Hall, President of the Evansville and Illinois Railroad, has been elected by a large majority. No county in the State will be represented by a more substantial man, or by one of greater influence. Mr. Smith Miller is the Senatorial delegate from Gibson, Pike and Dubois. He is favorably known as a man of ability. The result in the district above, composed of Spencer and Warrick counties, is in favor of Mr. J. P. Dunn, for Senatorial delegate. Of Mr. Dunn we know but little, more than that we have heard him spoken of as a very able man."

Indiana Asbury University.

We have intended for some years past, to attend the Commencement exercises of this Institution, which is doing so much for the education of the youth of Indiana; but have as yet been prevented from so doing. We had expected, ere this, that some friend would have given us a communication in relation to the late Commencement; but have been disappointed in the reasonable expectation. The editor of the Western Christian Advocate, late President of the University, was present, and the following notice is from his pen. He says:

On arriving at Greencastle, we found the examination of the students in the University, in progress. From a personal attendance a portion of the time, and from the reports of others, we were gratified with the proficiency of the classes presented for examination. Good order has prevailed during the year, and but little occasion has been presented for college discipline. Studies have been pursued with diligence, and as the result both the Faculty and the students are honored by the progress evinced.

The present Commencement was one of unusual interest. Many of the former students returned to visit their Alma Mater at the quinquennial exercises of the Literary societies of the University. Addresses were delivered before the alumni by J. P. Luce, Esq., of Covington; before the Philological Society by D. W. Vorhes, Esq.; before the Platonian Society by A. G. Porter, Esq., of Indianapolis. These performances were not able to attend, as the Board of Trustees and Visitors was in session at the same time. But the report which we received was of a very favorable character. All the speakers were among our former pupils, and right glad were we to take them again by the hand, and to hear of their success and prosperity.

The great feature of interest, however, was the inauguration of Dr. Berry, as President of the University, and the charge delivered upon the occasion by Hon. A. Wright, Governor of the State. The address of Governor Wright was written in a neat and chaste style, and delivered in a felicitous manner. We would give a synopsis of it, but as it will shortly be published, we deem it better to call the attention of our readers to the President Berry's address, in his inaugural, on the great theme of Human Progress. His address, which occupied some two hours and a half in delivery, was full of strong thought forcibly expressed. It did honor to himself and to the University. It will also appear shortly from the press, and we hope that it and the charge of the Governor will have a wide circulation.

On Wednesday the young gentlemen of the graduating class, nine in number, delivered orations before a very large audience. Some of these speeches were of a very superior order. The degrees were conferred, and the Baccalaureate address of the President, short, eloquent, and impressive, closed the exercises of the occasion.

The Board of Trustees filled vacancies in the Medical College, as well as in the Faculty of the literary department. They also elected a Professor of Law, and made arrangements for opening a law department next year. The funds of the University are in a favorable condition, and from all we could learn the future will be a bright year in the history of the institution. With a healthy location, competent faculty, and a wide circle of devoted friends, a large increase of students may be confidently anticipated. That this is the general expectation we learned as well from the Faculty as from distinguished gentlemen, a large number of whom from various parts of the state were happy to see in attendance.

New Mexico and Slavery.

It is known to most of our readers, that the people of New Mexico, in Convention, have established a State Government and formed a Constitution, with a view to be admitted into the Union. The population of New Mexico is estimated at eighty thousand. Of these about fifteen hundred are Americans, and speak the English language. The rest are Mexicans, civilized Indians, and half-breeds. The Convention was composed of seventeen delegates. Seven of these were Americans, and ten were Mexicans, former alcaldes and Catholic priests. Their Constitution is Republican, and was evidently modeled, in the main features, after the Constitutions of some of the States. But, at this time, we only intend calling public attention to its peculiar feature on the subject of slavery. The following is the first section under the declaration of rights:

ARTICLE I.—Declaration of Rights.

SEC. 1. All men being born equally free and independent, and having certain natural, inalienable, and inalienable rights, amongst which are the enjoying and defending of life and liberty, the acquirement, possession, and protection of property, and the pursuit and attainment of happiness; therefore, no male person shall be held by law to serve as a servant, slave, or apprentice, after he arrives at the age of twenty-one years, nor female, in like manner, after she arrives at the age of eighteen years, unless they be bound by their own consent, after they arrive at such age, or are bound by law for punishment of crime.

By this provision it will be seen, that males until they are twenty-one, and females until they are eighteen years of age may be held in bondage involuntarily, and after that period in life, they are subjected to the most odious form of slavery known to the world. That kind of slavery known to the Mexican law, as peonage, or in plain English, white slavery. The way it works is this: These peons are a class of poor ignorant and uneducated Mexicans and half-breeds, who have neither lands, flocks nor herds. They can look to the chase for the buckskin that covers their limbs, and the scanty supply of meat with which they are provided, but they must have bread, and can only look for it to some wealthy farmer, with his hundreds of peons. He must buy on credit, and in that way he runs up a debt which can only be liquidated by binding himself to service, which is done with his consent by the alcalde, who renders a full judgment against him. Under the law his owner charges him with his board, clothing, and all the necessities required by his family. These charges are a lien upon his services during his life, and a lien upon the services of his children after his death. An instance has been known of a Peon who was ever able to release himself from slavery. There is no year of jubilee to him. Death strikes the shackles from his limbs but to be fastened on his children, and under this infamous system, a majority of all the children in New Mexico are born slaves, or in the more soft language of these people, peons. Peonage is often fixed upon a poor Mexican Ranchero in this manner: He marries a wife, builds a hut, and cultivates a small patch of earth—a child is born, it must be baptized according to the forms of the church, and these forms cannot be complied with without incurring a heavy expense. We mean heavy for a people so poor and destitute; or, peradventure, the child dies—it must not only be baptized before its death, but must be buried according to forms of the church, in this semi-civilized country. There are hundreds of cases where the baptism or the death of a child incurs a debt which binds the father to servitude for life, and his children after him, and the object of establishing a system of servitude on minors, without their consent, was to cover cases where they, under the law, are held as a lien for the debt of the parents. Yet New Mexico must be admitted as a State, that the double-placed Whig party may dodge the proviso and the responsibility of a vote, which they fear may injure their party; and as the constitution does not establish negro slavery—it is a free State. It is not contrary to the letter of that universal abolition petition, "that no more slave States be admitted into the Union," and they can therefore cheerfully vote for her admission. When Louisiana and Florida were acquired, territorial governments of the simplest form were given to them, until they were gradually schooled into our republican form of government, and they were much better qualified for self-government than the people of New Mexico. It is not fifteen years since this very people, who are now to be made citizens of the United States, and clothed with all the forms of sovereignty, cut off the head of the Governor and kicked it through the streets—cut off the hands, tore out the tongue and plucked out the eyes of the State officers. It seems to us that we are cheapening the forms of State sovereignty, and failing to give to this people that strong form of Government which under the Mexican treaty we are bound to do. Let them have a territorial government. Let the laws of the United States be extended over them, and in due time, after a reasonable probation, admit them as a State.

Americans in London.

A meeting of the American citizens in London was held on the 25th, at the American Legation, to consider what steps should be taken on the death of the President.

On the motion of Dudley Selden, of New York, the American Minister took the chair; and on the motion of Mr. Davis, Charles Levi Woodbury, of Massachusetts, was chosen Secretary.

David Hoffman, of Maryland, John W. Davis, of Indiana, United States' Commissioner to China, George Peabody, of London, Isaac O. Barnes, of Massachusetts, and Dudley Selden, of New York, were appointed a committee to prepare and report resolutions, expressing the sense of the meeting on the event which had caused it to be called. They reported a series which were, on the motion of Col. Aspinwall, United States' Consul at London, unanimously adopted.

Mr. Clay's Will.

On his recent tour north, Mr. Clay spent a day in Philadelphia. He was escorted to the American Hotel, by a large concourse of citizens. He immediately appeared in the piazza and attempted to address the people who completely blocked up the street. An Omnibus attempted to pass the crowd, whilst he was speaking, which created great "noise and confusion," but Mr. Clay raising his voice to its loudest and clearest pitch, said, "Gentlemen, if you are friends of mine you will let the 'Omnibus pass';" which was received with peals of laughter.

Gov. Wright's Address.

We have been politely furnished with "an Address delivered at the Installation of Rev. L. W. Berry, D. D., as President of the Indiana Asbury University, July 16, 1850—by Gov. Jos. A. Wright"—from the press of Mr. Deere's of this city. The address is published in a pamphlet of eighteen pages of large type; and had we room, in our paper, we would gladly, at once, transfer the whole of it into our columns. But, inasmuch as it treats of a variety of subjects—mostly of a practical character—we have thought it most advisable to give it to our readers, as the doctors say, in broken doses, as we believe its harmony will not be greatly marred by so doing. The Governor concludes his remarks to the President, before summing up the different topics of the address, by an impressive appeal in behalf of the Union. He says:

I trust you will inculcate in the minds of the young men who shall come hither for instruction, a burning love for the Union of the States. It is too common an occurrence to see our young men in the North and South on examination days, and at school exhibitions, engaged in rehearsing the beauties of this, or the evils of that section of the country, fixating in your mind a bigoted love for this or that section of the country, at the expense of the other. I have no patience to sit down and hear men talk about this or that section of the Union, or of the peculiar frame work of society in this or that State, in opposition to those of other States. This continually speaking of Northern interest, Southern interest, Northern population, and Southern population, is an evil that demands a remedy. This Union is not composed of a few cities in the North or South; the people of this Union consists of something else than iron mills and wooden clocks in the North, or rice and cotton bales in the South. We of the West have something to say as to who and what compose this Union; and it is a glorious truth, that there is a spot of earth on this continent, known as the West, in which there are now more than six millions of inhabitants engaged in all the duties of active life—the great mass of whom know nothing of this Union as composing the Republic, and whose voice in the public councils, on all the great questions of the day, have heretofore been, and I trust will so continue to be, conservative. The time has now arrived when the influence of the West, in her conservative spirit, should be felt in the settlement of all our national questions. It is high time that she should say to the North and to the South, "Thus far shalt thou go, but no farther." From our position, intercourse, character of pursuits, various productions, our numbers, our strong attachment to the Union, we will necessarily, in some measure, mingle with every portion of our great confederacy. If we are true to ourselves, to our country, to our high destiny, and to the cause of civil and religious liberty, we may be able, acting in the spirit of our fathers, to be mainly instrumental in effecting amicable adjustments of all those agitating questions which, at different times, will necessarily arise in a government extending over so vast a territory, and embracing so great a variety of interests. We cannot belong to the North—we cannot belong to the South: we will know neither in the adjustment of any question that threatens to disturb the peace and harmony of the nation. Our high mission is to be the mediator between the North and the South, and to be the instrument of all those adjustments of all those agitating questions which, at different times, will necessarily arise in a government extending over so vast a territory, and embracing so great a variety of interests. We cannot belong to the North—we cannot belong to the South: we will know neither in the adjustment of any question that threatens to disturb the peace and harmony of the nation. Our high mission is to be the mediator between the North and the South, and to be the instrument of all those adjustments of all those agitating questions which, at different times, will necessarily arise in a government extending over so vast a territory, and embracing so great a variety of interests. We cannot belong to the North—we cannot belong to the South: we will know neither in the adjustment of any question that threatens to disturb the peace and harmony of the nation. 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